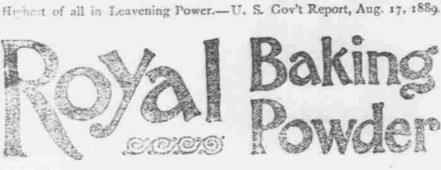
VOL. IX.

ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

NO. 2.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOCIETY CALENDAR

FRATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION. Crescent Council, No. 10, F. A. A.-Meets the first and third Monday nights of each month in Ocd Fellows'hall. D. Matteson. president; J. O. McFarland, secretary.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Abilene Post So. 63-Meets at the court souse the second and fourth Monday even, ngs of each month. All comrades are incrited to meet with us. W. L. Alliso, P. C.; A. S. Davidson, Adjutant,

Woman's Relief Corps, No.53 -- Meetsalternat: Puesday afternoons at 3 o'clock in the city hall Mrs. Alice Seeds, president; Mrs. Mary Naul KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damon Lodge No. 8-Meets every Wednesday evening, corner second and Broadway Visiting brothers cordially invited. 4. 8. Crawford, C. C.; A. E. Cooper, K. of B. & S. A. O. E. W.

Abilene Lodge, No. 55- Meets every Thurs say evening in Odd Fellows hall, John Bermain, M. W.; Richard Waring, record

Western Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 68-Meets every Theeday ovening in Old Fellows hall. Officers: Noble Grand, I. I. p. 8-Secretary, F. V. Close. Vlatting brethen MASONIC.

Abilene Commandery No. 25, E. T.—Meets in Masonic hall on the first and third Thursdays of each month, W. G. owles, E. C. S. S. Smith, Recorder. 128

Cyrus Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meets in Ma-sonic hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each mouth. O. L. Moore, H. P. J. L. Worley

DIRECTORY

The Reflector chaerfully recommend the following business firms to the confidence and patronage of the public

STAMBAUGH, HURD & DEWLY. ATTORNEYS ATLAW ABILENE KANSAS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office unstairs, Abilene Bank mr8-d&c

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LURID POLITICS

Open Warfare on President Polk of the Alliance.

PARTISANS ARRANGING A DUEL.

Hot-Bloods of North Carolina Accuse Polk of Featherlegism, Which is a Dreadful Offense Among Corn Crackers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 27.-There is open warfare between the democrats and the Farmers' Alliance. The democratic leaders have been of the opinion for several months that the speeches of President Polk were rank treason to the democratic party, and so expressed themselves, but as a matter of precaution and to prevent the organization of the people's party throughout this state, the democratic press and politicians have refrained from making attacks on Polk and the alliance. In Polk's paper, the Progressive Farmer, of this week, there appears a cut representing a confederate soldier on one side of the bloody chasm and a federal soldier on the other, shaking hands across the chasm. In the center are the words: "People's Party." Right under the confederate soldier are these words: "A Solid South For Fear of Negro Supremacy." Under the federal soldier are these words: "A Solid North For Fear of Rebel Brigadier Rule." At the bottom of the cut are these words: 'Anticipated twenty years ago by Horace Greeley. Taken up now by the Farmers' Alliance." Then follows a long extract from the speech of Polk at this cut the general belief is that the

stay The same issue of President Polk's paper makes a bitter attack on Messra. Ash and Jeriugan, editors of the News and Observer, and publishes a circular stated that the News and Observer advocated the sub-treasury bill. Polk then denounces Ashe and Jernigan as guilty of a wilful attempt to deceive the farmers, because the News and Observer holds the sub-treasury bill to be unconstitutional. He says such conduct shows that Ashe and Jernigan are totally depraved and unworthy of the confidence of any honest and respect-

people party is here and has come to

In reply Polk is denounced as a coward, a traitor to the democratic party, a failure and a humbug as a farmer, as dishonest in his transactions with several individuals, and as a "feather-leg" in every particular. Mr. Rumsay as assistant editor of Polk's paper is also enounced as a vulgar coward.

Messrs. Ashe and Jernigan intend to force Polk and Ramsay to resort to the code for satisfaction. If they fail they will try to break Polk down by making him contemptible by holding him up every day as a "feather-leg," nost disgusting character.

No one believes that Polk will fight. Ashe and Jernigan believe in settling disputes according to the code. Ramsey is absent, and his friends say he will show fight as soon as he returns. Several offers to act as seconds have been made to both parties,

Polk arrived here yesterday and held a council with his friends. It is known that he was advised he must fight if he would maintain his position as the leader of the alliance. Polk will speak in Charlotte and will then return here. It is said confidently by his friends that Polk will challenge Ashe and Jernigan, and will insist on meeting, the fight to acks down now he will be odious to pieces. Alliance men are rallying to this attack, and openly declare for the | teenths of a cent. organization of the people's party.

EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

The President Leaves Butland, Vt., After a Demonstration-His Remarks. RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 29.-There was a celebration here last night in honor of the president, who was a guest of Secretary Proctor. On the arrival of the procession the president was escorted to the platform and, being introduced by Secretary Proctor, said:

It is not my pr vilege to call you neighpors, but I am su.e.I may call you friends. dwell and co tras them with the weetchness of the cr wiled t-nement houses of our great cities; as I inhale to-night bracing mir of these mountains, and as my eye has looked to-day upon their green summits, I have said how ppy |s the let of that m n and that wom who work in one of these bright, wholeone N w England villages. [Applause.] It has seemed to me that the relation of our nutual friend who has inaugurated and desped thes works in which many of you find your and yment was that of a public benefactor and a personal rend. [Ap-

The simplicity and naturalness of his own life among you, his ready appreciation of the loyalty and intelligence of those who are employed by him, his interest in their success in life is the ideal relation between the employer and h s workmen [Applanse.] I would to God it was always and everywhere so that when a man is put at a ma-chine he should not be regarded by his employer as a part of it; that the human nature, the aspirations of a men, should still be recognized and the relations with the employer be that of mutual confidence and

lessness which comes when wages are nard y adequate to the su-t-nance of animal life Applause. There is no hope for any com and there will be no hope for the nation should it become the g neral condition of je workingmen of America. That man or votian out of whos- leart hope has gone, who has nothing better in I fe, before we om the vista of life stretches in one dead I vel of unending and unrequited toil, that man's state is calculated to make him reckless in

I can not always sympathize with that demand for cheap tilings. Things may be too cheap; they are too cheap when the man who produces them upon the farm, or the man or woman who produces them in the factory, does not get out of them living wag-s, with a margin for ell age and for a dowry and for the ine dents that are to follow. [Applause.]

I pity th I man who wants a cout so cheap that the man or wom in who produces the cloth or shapes it into a garment shall starve on the price. [Applause.]

I shall- carry this community in my thoughts as one of the best types of American neighborhood lift. I have found in Gen. Proctor a most valuable contribution to the administration of the government at Washington. [Asplanse,] You cannot know fully how he has grown into the respectand confi nee of all who have been associated with im in the cabinet and of all our legislators meongress without distinction of party. I regret that there is some danger that you may reclaim him for Vermont [Appliansa] Yet it is quite natural that it should be so, and I shall do the best I can to get a substi

The labors of public office at Washington are full of high responsibility and most burneapacity to make in stakes. We can, how ever, all of us, in public or private trust, be sure of our motives, these are our own; we can know whether we are pursuing low and selfish ends or have set before us the general good, the highest good of all our people, Judgment upon what has been done is with you. I am ere only that I have had it in my heart to do that which should in the highest degree promote the prosperity of our people and lift the glorious flasyet higher in the esteem of the world. [Great applaus :.]

We have too long surren leved to othe nations the carrying trade of the world They have subsid zed their lines of ship and have rendered competition by unalded lines imposs blc. We have the choice either to maintain our present in activity or to pro-mote the establishment of American lines by the same methods that other nations have

For one, I am not content that the harbors of the world shall longer be unfamiliar to the stars and stripes floating from American talk longer. I am indeed so desply impresso by what I have seen here to-day and to night, so much touched by the friendliness of the welcome that you have given to me that I do not find atterance, Thank you and good night.

The president, accompanied by Sec retary Proctor, took the special train at Proctor for Rutland at 10:30, leaving Ocala. Because of the appearance of Rutland by the night express for New York, Secretary Proctor will go through to Washington and the president to Cape May. Since leaving Cape May on Tuesday, Aug. 18, the president has delivered thirty-seven

letter sent out a year ago by Ashe, which A Healthy Corrective of Grain Speculation -Crop Prospects Bright-Iron Market Better-The Foreign Trade Influence.

> NEW YORK, Aug. 29.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The speculation in breadstuffs has

broken down. The failure to export at more than about \$1.10 for wheat has administered the corrective which this trade greatly needed. The threatened withdrawal of the crop by the Farmers' Alliance amounts to so little that the receipts were 11,400,000 bushels for the last week reported, against 4,906, 000 for the corresponding week last year, while receipts of other grain

slightly decrease. Money is moving rapidly to the interior but the treasury has been strengthening itself, adding \$2,800,000 to its gold for the week and also taking in \$900,000 more treasury notes than it has put out. By requiring deposits of which is a miserable, abject coward, a gold at New York against shipments pitiless scoundrel and a poltroon of the of currency to the country banks, the treasury has somewhat increased its gold reserve, but the main fact is that its receipts for the past week have exceeded its payments of all kinds by about \$1,200,000. The official announcement that all the 414 per cent. bonds not offered for extension September 1 will be paid on demand promises a large addition to the available currency after

the first of next month. Crop prospects are in all respects exceedingly bright and the reports of injury by frost do not appear to affect any considerable portion of the crop. There is every reason to suppose that the yield of wheat would be larger than the 544,000,000 bushels estimated continue until one or both are disabled. | by the agricultural department, though Polk's friends here declare that if he a yield no greater would leave 200,000,-000 bushels for export. Hog products ereafter and that the alliance will go are somewhat stronger in sympathy with corn, but oil is lower and also cof-Polk all over the state as the result of fee. Cotton has advanced three-six-

The market for iron shows somewhat larger sales and a better demand, though new brands of Virginia iron are still offered at lowest prices. The demand for rails is stagnant, the combination having succeeded in so far maintaining the price that buyers are disposed to wait as long as possible. In the minor metals no change is seen in

A slight improvement is seen in leather at Philadelphia, though buyers are cautious, but lumber is quiet, the building trade being stagnant, and orders for woolen goods are backward. Trade at Cleveland shows some gains over last year, and at Cincinnati a fair improvement in groceries, while at Chicago receipts of wheat are increased four fold and of wool two fold as compered with last year, and increase is seen in flour and cheese and in sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes, but a decrease of one-half in cured meats, a third in lard and some decrease in butter, hides and oats. A heavy increase is seen in trade in St Louis, country merchants buying liberally and trade is improved at Kansas City and at Min-

neapolis and St. Paul, harvest prospects being of the brightest. As much depends upon the balance of foreign trade, it is highly important that the imports for July exceed the exports by only \$3,800,000 instead of \$23,000,000 last year, and for August thus far the increase in exports at New

LEAGUE MEETING.

Gather at Topeka.

Declaration of Principles Adopted-Strong Howard, and Ed P. Greer, of Winfield; Opposition to the Third Party Manifested-Senator Plumb Addresses a Large Assemblage.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 27.-A republic an meeting of any kind in Kansas is always an interesting gathering. About all the aristocracy in the state belongs to that political organization. The young crowd of republicans takes especial delight in fighting the elements which do not recognize Kansas as the personification of all that is advanced in nineteenth century civilization. The young crowd predominates in the league convention which is in session here. It assembled to wipe out the "calamity howlers," and little else is talked.

The only business of importance accomplished at the morning session was the appointment of the committees on credentials and resolutions by J. M. Miller, president of the league. The committee on resolutions is composed of men who are known all over the state and who make it certain that nothing impolitic will be done. There will be no prohibition or other side is sues in it. The committee is composed as follows:

First district-W. J. Bailey and R. C. Bassett. Second-George W. Martin and W. A.

Third-J. B. Zeigler and D. McTag-Fourth-C. B. Graves and William

Fifth-F. R. Davies and H. B. Daw. Sixth-Tell Walton and Frank Lock-Seventh-J. W. Ady and George L

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the reports of the committees on credentials and resolutions were received, the report of the latter committee being as follows:

Beligving that It is not the province o this committee to formulate a platform for the republican party, we content ourselves sel adviced the glassmakers that the

with the following declaration: We hereby approve the strong, able and successful administration of President Har-We recognize in the action of the gress such a wise, conservative and patriotic policy as will insure prosperity to the country and promote the interests of all our people. We especially commend the policy commend the vigorous foreign policy which has characterized this administra

We second the unexampled liberality of the national republican congress in granting pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors, their widows and their orphans.

We recognize the obedience of representat ves to the express will of the people as the essential principle of republican gov-ernment and we therefore commend the late republican congress in its faithful aderence to the pledges of the republicans in

the platform of 1885. We indorse the American doc rine of procetton as essential to the maintenance of our industrial independence and the doc tr.nes of American liberty. We especially commend the policy of the administration in the opening of public

lands to settlers and trust that this policy cill be continued and all remaining public rapidly as possible, and we also commend he admini-tration for its application of the principle of local self-government to terri-

of the asiministration by which 160,000 011 of the south and in that of the cities fiver has been added to the circulation during the past year, while paper, silver and gold have been maintained at par, and we are heartily in favor of the coinage of no judge or jury. full output of the silver mines of the ited States.

We indorse the republican state administration and condemn the last house of representatives of this state for its wastefulness and extravagance. We also condemn it for its attempt to enact laws tending to arouse slarm and distrust and destroy the credit of the state, and we denounce the leaders of the people's party for its malle-lous misrepresentations of the resources and indebtedness of the people of this state, to which misrepresentation we attribute in a large measure any hardships which the people of the state may experience in the djustment of their indebtedness, and we hereby declare as republicans our belief that the people of Kansas are not only able but are willing to pay every doller of such indebtedness, and we now, as in the past, condemn the repudiation of debt in all its

We are unalterably opposed to the subtreasury and government loan schemes of the people's party and to the government transportation believing that such schemes south than Kansas, as Kansas is the are visionary, impracticable and subversive | chief stone in the corner of nationality. of the principles of free government.

We urge the republicans of the state to suppress factional feelings, waive differ-ences of opinion and unite for a vigorous and successful campaign, believing, as we prices is added a republican victory Kansas

A tenth resolution was added indorsing the McKinley law and extending best dressed in the world. encouragement to Maj. McKinley in the Ohio campaign.

Hon. J. W. Stalley, of Nemaha county, was nominated for president by E. C. Little, of Abilene, and elected by acclamation amid a storm of cheers. He applause or one of the half dozen of came forward and acknowledged the

was elected vice-president by acclama- trouble it may make for the republican tion and responded fitly. Hon. J. Ware Butterfield was elected secretary by acclamation and J. L.

Bristow, of the Salina Republican, was elected treasurer. The following committee was appointed to prepare an address to the ling out young men, the ones who have Topeka, chairman; C. P. Moore, First to the pole is the deep-seated watchful-

Third district, Parsons; F. P. Harkness,

Fifth district, Clay Center: A. H. Ellis,

Sixth district; O. H. Bently, Seventh

Topeka, and H. B. Kelley, of McPher- ganizer Timothy E. Byrnes, of Minneson, at large. Secretary Stonecker, in submitting trict Attorney Ady. Adjournment

of the year this had increased to 2.5. Now there were over 300.

Each congressional district named its own members of the executive comthe selections to be made. Following is the committee: First district, R. G. Robinson, of Holton, and V. H. Tracey, HON. J. W. STAILEY PRESIDENT, of Warnego; Second, Eli G. Chandler, of Kansas City, and W. A. Trigg, of Garnett; Third, Tom E. Thompson, of Fourth, C. M. Jueldon, of Burlingame, and Fred A. Hoyt, of Eldorado: Lifth, T. A. Sawhill, of Concording and D. A. Valentine, of Clay Center; Sixth, K. E. Wilcockson, of Oakley, and J. J. Evans, of Ellsworth; Seventh. J. C. Rauey, of Anthony, and Milton Brown, of Garden

> SENATOR PLUMB'S ADDRESS. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.-At th night session of the republican league every available space in representative hall was occupied by people anxious to hear the address to which it had been announced the evening would be de-

> At 8 o'clock Senator Plumb entered the hall amid great enthusiasm, and was introduced at once. In opening the first of his political speeches in Topeka he contrasted the Topeka now with the one he saw in 1850, when its people were unconsciously laying the foundations of the greatest civil liberty. With all that was to be admired in the Topeka of to-day, he yet looked back with greater fondness upon the one that was.

That congress revised the tariff as nearly as such a measure can be suited to diverse conditions and has the approval of experience. In all that has been said against it no democrat has ever compared it with the Mills bill. Besides its general good features it has that of reciprocity, which will givehas already given-to our producers and manufacturers markets hitherto unopened. That tariff is as much a polarmy or navy. The last congress too long gone unchecked; it territory of Oklahoma; it brought about of it. the forfeiture of unearned land grants it passed an auti-trust law which enhanced federal authority and which makes it impossible for a great trust to combine they proposed to form would leave them rable to the penal statute. it did a so re of other things which president the members of the cabinet and might be meeti-ned, one and all of the representative leaders in the late con- which proceeds all questions as to what will be the result of the next na-

tional campaign. For all its talk against the work of of reciprocity whereby the trade of this the last congress in enacting these country will be increased by commercial laws, the democracy will not repeal treaties with other nations, and we cordial. one. Fr. m several months of observation, with unusual opportunities, the speaker had been brought to the conclusion that the republican party is more firmly united throughout the other time in fifteen years. The ques-

tions between the parties are not per-The democracy should not control this nation, for its history is against it. It makes bad alliances. It collects bad elements. It has loose ideas of government-so loose that it can't be trusted

to control our millions of population. His reference to the bloody shirt were merely to show that whatever of bad the democracy has been republicanism has been the opposite. After the war it took what was left of glavery and its memories and hold the suffrage of the southern states; it adheres to its alliances with the liquor traffic, its car lot rates. Its hope to-day is in the vote controlled by liquor. The south is one section of this country where there is

"There is no third party, for there can be only two sides to any question. Third parties have existed for the pur pose of giving the republican party away. During the short career of the present third party it has lost a republican senator to Dakota, to Kansas and to Illinois, while in the south every senator that it claims will vote with the democrats. It is an enemy, and gave contributions to democratic strength. It is an ally of the democracy. Its representatives from Kansas who are speaking in the south could not talk there were it not believed that they carry the severed head of the republican party. They are regarded there with the hatred which goes to traitors, but they are received for what

they bring. "No state is more detested by the As the soldier tells always of the hardships he has passed, so the true Kansan speaks of the difficulties he has overcome; therefore, those who are abroad bewailing our situation do not represent even the people who elected them. Kansas is kind and bountiful and pays her debts. Her people are to-day the

"It cannot be told what the republican party will do, whether it will renominate our strong and splendid chief executive or whether it will nominate the man from Maine [long continued others that might be mentioned. What- a double-quick up into the torrent of ever it may do it will be right. The Hon. Richard Blue, of Linn county, democracy is for silver only for the party. It talks silver and nowir tea high-handed financiers as Tilden and Cleveland. We should not Alzerreca fell from his horse wounded

worry. It does not mean it. What we have to do is to fall into rank. This league is an instrumentality for bringople of Kansas: J. A. Troutman, of most at stake. As true as the needle district, Holton; M. W. Martin, Second | ness of the American people. When district, Kansas City; C. H. Kimball, the time for the contest comes the bld faces will all be ...ere to salute the old After the speech of Senator Plumb

apolis, Minn., and United States Disansas City, Mo.

W. H. NEWMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager.
H. C. TOWNSEND,
G. P. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Working people from that condition of hope.

Helpfulness and respect [Applause.]

there is a decrease of 18 per cent.

His report, said that in 1888 there were closed one of the largest and in all repairs and the retreat became a rout, the routa comes more serious with each recurrence, owing to her primitive husbandry panic and then came utter demoral factory sessions of all commodities have declined the Kansas league that has been held.

Working people from that condition of hope.

The retreat became a rout, the routa comes more serious with each recurrence, owing to her primitive husbandry factory sessions of the largest and in all repairs and then came utter demoral factory sessions of the largest and in all repairs and the routa comes more serious with each recurrence, owing to her primitive husbandry factory sessions of the largest and in all repairs and the routa comes more serious with each recurrence, owing to her primitive husbandry factory sessions of the largest and in all repairs and the routa comes more serious with each recurrence.

The retreat became a rout, the routa comes more serious with each recurrence.

The retreat became a rout, the routa comes more serious with each recurrence, owing to her primitive husbandry factory sessions of the largest and in all relargest and the largest and the lar

WAR ENDED.

The Kansas Republican Clubs Littee and a recess was taken to enable Balmaceda Hopelessly Defeated and Valparaiso Taken.

GEN. CANTO'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Five Thousand Killed and Wounded-Two of Balmaceda's Generals Among the Slain-Foreign Admirals in Temporary Charge of the City. VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 28.-Balma-

ceda's power in Chili is broken. His army has been crushed after five hours' hard fighting and is scattered beyond all hope of reorganization. The revolutionists have taken pos-

session of Valparaiso. The future of Chili for the time has been settled, and settled conclusively, on the hills to the east of the city by the grim arbitrament of war.

With Balmaceda practically a fugitive, without resources in men or money; with the principal scaports of the country in the hands of the congressionalists, and a consequent shutting off of all income from customs receipts; with President-elect Vicuna a refugee on board a German warship and the country flocking en masse to the standard of the invaders, it is only a matter of a few days when the capitol will fall into the hands of the revolutionary leaders.

Gen. Canto and his army won yesterday's battle by superior generalship, good hard fighting, assisted by good fortune in the killing of Balmaceda's generals and the consequent demoralization of the army and the

desertion of entire regiments. Ever since the arrival of the congres sionalist army at Vina del Mar there has been a constant series of maneuvers for position on the part of both genicy of national defense as a standing erals, as was indicated in these dispatches. Every day and nearly every passed laws on immigration, which has hour in the day there have been skirmishes, in some instances amountopened up large areas of Indian ing almost to battles. In nearly all of lands to homeseekers and created the these the opposition has had the better

A close censorship of dispatches was established by Balmaceda, however, and only an inkling of the reverses to his arms could be got through.

The position was, in brief; Balmaceda was not in a position to make an offensive movement and devoted his time and energies to making his defense as strong as possible

Then all was not harmony in the minitary councils of the president. Both Gens. Barbosa and Alzerreca wanted to have supreme control of his forces in the fight. This friction and jealousy resulted in almost an open rupture laws, the democracy will not repeal Thursday, and the two officers worked at cross purposes.

Gea. Canto was in no hurry to move on the enemy because he was receiving constant accessions to his ranks from the people in the surrounding country, country to-day than it has been at any which is populated largely by those bound by ties of blood or of interest to the leaders of the revolution, many of whom are natives of the province. Then he had a strongly intrenched position and could well afford to wait.

> THE BATTLE. Early yesterday morning the boom of cannon announced to the people of Valparaiso that a movement beyond the ordinary skirmishes had begun. The occasional loud reports of heavy gras scon swelled into one continuou roar and then it was known that the final, decisive struggle, which, at the cost of thousands of lives, perhaps, was to decide whether Balmaceda or the junta was to be the ruling power in Chili, had begun.

Gen. Canto's position was on the hills above the race track at Vina del Mar, outside of the city. His raiders had been getting bolder and bolder as the time passed and had been making excursions further into the country. He had absolute control of the railroad to Santiago and commanded the ordinary roads. Hence Santiago was practically in a state of siege.

Affairs had come to such a pass that it was necessary for President Balmaceda to make some move, and a little after daylight yesterday morning the word was given to attack the position held by the revolutionists, and led by Gens. Barbosa and Alzerraca, the government troops left their breastworks and advanced on the enemy under cover of a heavy fire from their bat-

As soon as the approaching column got within range of the rifles of the insurgents a destructive fire was opened by the intrenched revolutionists. The government troops advanced with much steadiness to the attack. They were soon near enough to do effective work with their pieces and the engagement became general. Shot and shell, grape and canister, and rifle bullets tore through the ranks of the advancing troops until it became too hot and despite the efforts of the offcers they broke and retired almost in a panic. Officers worked like beavers to stop

out the range of the deadly insurgent fire and at last succeeded. Then came another attack. In steady ranks the government troops started on fire and lead which blazed from the

the columns as soon as they got with-

ranks of the insurgent army. Early in the second charge Gen. Barboso was shot down and killed. The live wavered but kept on. Then Gen. unto death. He was removed from the field and

died within an hour. Another break and then Gen. Canto gave the order to charge. With a wild yell the congressionalist army left their defense and charged on the retiring enemy.

The loss of their generals left them, raise. district, Wichita; S. B. Bradford, of addresses were made by National Or- without a head and all the efforts of the subordinate officers failed to rally

The government cavalry made a stand, but it was short. They were literally cut to pieces. Volley after volley was poured into the demoralized mob of Balmacedists. Whole regiments which had not lost their regimental formation went over to the troop, of Canto and joined in the at-

These deserters were generally "volunteers" who had been pressed inte service by Palmaceda since the commencement of hostilities. Their sympathies have all along been with the insurgents, and they took this, the first opportunity, to go over to them. AFTER THE BATTLE.

tack on their late comrades.

The fighting lasted a little less than five hours, and its desperate character may be judged by the fact that fully 5,000 men were killed and wounded. The country for miles around is filled with men, many of them wounded, who were yesterday morning the dependence of President Balmaceda.

The defeat of the government is absolute and complete. There is no possibility of a reorganization, and if he does not succeed in making his escape through the mountain passes, which are yet open, the chances are that he will be captured and shot.

Early in the morning stragglers from the battlefield began to come in. At the day wore on they came in greater and constantly growing numbers, and it became apparent that the government troops were getting the worst of

The reports they brought in became more alarming.

President-elect Vicuna took the alarm early and went aboard the German flagship and asked protection of the admiral, which was granted. Then the intendante, Oscar Veil, sent a communication to Adm. Brown and the commanding officers of the other foreign fleets in the harbor, requesting them to send men ashore and protect their citizens, as the probabilities were that

there might be trouble. A landing party of blue jackets and marines from San Francisco were or dered ashere by Adm. Brown and took up a position about the American consulate.

The other naval officers follower suit and soon there were enough for eign men-of-war men ashore to protect the city against any possible outbreak. The streets of the city by 11 o'clock were filled with a disorganized mob of

Balmacedan soldiers. The execution among the officers had been terrific. In addition to the two generals, Barboss and Alzerreea, nearly all the staff officers had been either killed or wounded and the fatalities among the line officers had also been great. An attack on the city was momentarily expected. To avoid the bloodshed which would probably have resulted from the victo rious army entering the city heated with the fire of battle, Adm. Veil, the intendante, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Canto with a proposition to surrender

conduct from Balmaceda and has remained in Santiago since the commencement of the revolution directing the conduct of affairs for them in the south, was requested by Gen. Canto to take possession of the city and act as intendante until such time as permanent arrangements could be made. This he did. In the meantime there had been a general fight of the government officials here.

the city. It was accepted and Senor

Don Carlos Walker Martinez, a con-

gressional leader, who refused a safe

Senor Martinez left Santiago and joined Gen. Canto as soon as he heard of the landing at Quintero bay, and has been with him ever since. ENTERING THE CITY.

Shortly after noon the victorious army began to enter the captured city . from the hills to the southeast.

Gen. Canto with his chiefs of staff, Cols. Healy and Korner and Senor Walker Martinez, were at the head of the troops. As the insurgent troops, flushed with victory, marched through the streets they were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The people were wild with excitement and the streets resounded with their shouts of "Viva Chill," "Viva Canto." Shortly after the entry of the army

of Gen. Cauto, Capt. Albert Fuentes, of

the torpedo boat Almirante Lynch,

which was lying at the fiscal mole,

was summoned to surrender. He at tempted to steam out and opened fire with machine guns on the insurgent troops. There was a sharp engagement lasting fifteen minutes, and then Capt. Fuentes hauled down his flag, and there was not an enemy to the revolution from Fort Valdiva to Vina del Mar. During the afternoon such of the gov ernment troops as were in the city, or

who came in gave up their arms and most of them were paroled. Guards were stationed in the streets to see that the crowds of disbauded soldiers and the dangerous classes did not make

THE DORY RACE.

Capt. Andrews Becomes Exhausted and Gives Up the Bace Loxnon, Aug. 29 - The British steamer Elbruse, from Baffimore August 11, arrived at Antwerp yesterday. On beard of her was Capt. Andrews, of the dory Mermaid, which sailed from Boston some time ago on a trans-atlantic race with the dary Sea Serpent, which was salied by Capt. Lawler. The Sea Serpent arrived at Coverack, near Lizzard Point, in the English channel, August 5, and some days afterward an incoming vessel reported that she had spoken to the Mermaid a long distance from the English coast. The fact that Capt. Andrews is on board the Elbruse is taken to indicate that he has given up the sace or else that some accident has bappened to his boat that made it necessary for him to leave her.

A later dispatch from Antwerp sava that Capt. Andrews became exhausted Their artillery poured a deadly fire in mid-ocean and in consequence, when into the ranks of Balmaceda's army. the opportunity offered, abandoned the

The Vossiche Zeitung says that Rusthem to meet the onset of Canto's regi- sia is undergoing the periodical famine ments and squadrons were of no avail. to which she is subject and which be-York is 13.6 per cent, while in imports his report, said that in 1888 there were closed one of the largest and in all re-